1: Karsten--143 (1916-18) 1935 Jivaro
116, 221 (1928-29)

"Next to agriculture, hunting and fishing are the principal means of subsistence of the Ecuadorian Indians. The virgin forests of Western Amazonas are in general rich in game, except in those parts which lie close to the Indian habitations where, owing to the steady persecution of the native hunters, it is scarcer. Similarly the rivers abound in fish, and as a matter of fact could give the Indians half of their food supply if they devoted themselves to fishing more than they actually do."

4: Up de Graff--202-203 (1897) 1923 Jivaro
116, 221, 361, 241

"The Antipas, then, are semi-nomadic. The year for them is divided into three parts, not corresponding to the seasons as we know them, but to the capacity of the crops which they plant for keeping them alive; that is to say, they have three distinct homes, some ten or twenty miles apart, each with its own clearing (chacra in Inca), between which they divide their time. At each homestead they plant fresh crops before leaving for the next, living the while on the produce they find waiting for them on arrival, the result of the last sowing. Each crop takes about eight months to mature, on an average. The exception, of course, is the banana-plant, which bears fruit for many years; the old plant dies each year, after bearing one bunch of fruit, but automatically there spring [203] up round the roots fresh shoots which bear the next year.

Living as they do well to the west of the area which is annually inundated, and consequently being free from dependance on the seasons, they can sow at any time of the year, with the certainty of reaping at the end of the unvarying number of months which are needed in order that the crop may ripen. Yuca, for instance, is ready in six months; Indian corn in three months; yams (a potato which grows three to four feet in length and fifty pounds in weight) in a year; sweet potatoes, peanuts, and tobacco are also cultivated in large quantities."